

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Of Gold. The Net Amount Lost in January \$272,266.

HEAD STONES FOR SOLDIERS GRAVES.

Work of Venezuelan Commission—A Great Social Event—Michigan's Congressional Delegation on a Journey—Two Remain at the Post of Duty—Silverites Appeal to the People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The treasury statement of imports and exports for January has just been made public, and shows a good balance of trade in favor of this country. The total exports were \$87,108,292, and the imports were \$84,602,638, showing a balance of \$22,505,654 in favor of the United States. The balance for January, 1895, was only \$13,682,064. The most important regarding imports and exports relate to gold. During January the exports of gold were \$10,566,616, and the imports were \$10,294,290. The net amount of gold which this country lost in the entire month was \$272,266. The fact is, the large amounts of gold drawn from the treasury during the month of January—between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000—were taken out for speculative purposes and hoarded in this country. During January the exports of silver were \$4,902,629, and the imports were \$1,909,298. It is interesting to note that in the past seven months the United States has exported \$26,855,181 in silver which has not come back.

A contract for 10,000 headstones to mark the graves of soldiers and sailors whose remains repose in national cemeteries has been let by the Quartermaster General of the army to W. H. Gross of Lee, Mass. The headstones to be provided by the government are very plain, their average cost being only about \$2.

When application for these headstones are made by the friends of the dead veterans to the officers of the military department in which they reside, the records are carefully examined to make sure that the deceased is entitled to the benefit of the appropriation. In case the examination is satisfactory the stone is shipped to the destination named by the applicant. The expense of erecting the stone must be guaranteed by the persons who apply for it. This, of course, only applies to men who have been honorably discharged. Men who die before they have retired from the army or navy are entitled to burial in a national cemetery at the nation's expense, as honored servants of the country. Bids for these headstones are called for every two years in lots of about 10,000.

It is impossible to obtain any confirmation from a source entitled to credit of the statement that has given rise to so much discussion in the British newspapers to the effect that this government has signified its willingness to join in the appointment of a joint commission with Great Britain for the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute. One thing is plain, however, the United States is anxious to agree to any plan for the settlement of this trouble which holds out any promise of insuring the just treatment of Venezuela.

Meanwhile the Venezuelan commission is proceeding with its work in a manner that seems to give the supposition that it is not expected to settle the boundary question itself. The work it has already accomplished will be of the greatest value to the succeeding commission, and to this government in any event, save that of the adjustment of the whole question by negotiations directly between Great Britain and Venezuela. The commission has already collected, or is in the way to acquire, nearly 300 maps, modern and ancient, and almost daily others are being heard of. Members of congress and the general public have been contributors to the general collection, and some of the ancient charts that have come into the hands of the commission are of the quaintest character.

The most distinguished social event of the season here is the marriage of the daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller to Theodore Smith Beecher of Buffalo. The event was solemnized at St. John's Episcopal church, which was profusely adorned with graceful palms and other potted plants. Calla lilies were placed on the altar, and near the cross were great clusters of pink bridesmaid roses. The church was filled with prominent persons. The President and Mrs. Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and daughter, members of the cabinet and their wives, members of the supreme court, senators and congressmen, several members of the diplomatic corps and their suites, besides a host of prominent society people completely filled the church.

Michigan's congressional representation has been taking a "lay-off" this week. The first days of the week were consumed in preparations for the trip to Detroit to attend the eleventh annual banquet of the Michigan club, and Wednesday evening the party started. There were sixteen men and one dog in the party. This last member was a large Scotch collie, which was presented to Mrs. Burrows while she was in Europe, and Senator Burrows took advantage of the present

trip to Detroit to convey the animal to Michigan. All but two of the Michigan members were in the party, Lincoln and Stephenson remaining at the capital.

J. J. Matt, chairman of the national committee of the silver party, has issued an address to the people, in which he gives the history of the white metal as a business medium, and declares that the alleged hard times are due to its demonetization. Old party men are asked to renounce their obligations and silverites are asked to be loyal to their standard. MAC.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Gratiot County Sunday School Association—Held in St. Louis February 25-26.

The tenth annual convention of the Gratiot County Sunday School Association was held in the Christian church at St. Louis Tuesday and Wednesday, February 25 and 26.

Tuesday morning's session was opened with devotional services led by president, L. A. Sharp of Alma, reading of minutes by the secretary, after which Rev. J. A. McGraham delivered the address of welcome, with a response by Rev. J. W. McAllister of Alma; appointment of committees; adjournment.

The afternoon session opened with devotional services led by Rev. W. F. Jones of Alma; President's remarks by L. A. Sharp of Alma; "The Bible as a Literary Work," by Rev. W. F. Jones of Alma was very interesting and many good points of study and thought brought to light. "Temperance in the Sunday School," by Mrs. M. H. Waterbury of Rhaca. She believed in total abstinence and that it should be taught in every Sunday school, and that this was of as much importance as the Sunday school lesson. She spoke regarding Sunday School teachers, who were on the village council and who would vote to license the saloon, then the embarrassing situation he would be placed in when teaching temperance the next Sunday.

Rev. E. J. Shanks, on the Y. P. S. C. E. and S. S. was of an interesting character. He believes that the church should say who the Sunday school teachers are to be and that the Sunday school and young people's societies should work under the hand of the church. Mr. Shanks' talk met with general approval by the audience.

The meeting was then opened for discussion which began to be quite spirited when Newell Leonard said that many people were converted to everything but politics, etc. Rev. Jones asked the president to cut this part of the discussion out as he thought it was not the proper place to discuss politics.

The evening session was opened by song service conducted by Rev. E. H. Shanks, after which State Secretary M. H. Reynolds of Orono, read a paper on "What is Teaching?"

The convention then adjourned until 9:15 a. m. Wednesday.

Wednesday morning's session was opened by devotional services led by Rev. O. J. Moon. The program called for a paper by Mrs. Sara L. Brown of Rhaca, who was unable to be present on account of sickness. "The Sunday School, Its Place and Purpose," by Rev. S. B. Culp, was attentively listened to. Rev. Geo. W. Killen of Rhaca, who was to deliver the address was not present. The treasurer's report was received and adopted and under the head of miscellaneous business L. Gee and L. A. Sharp, both were elected as a committee to attend the State convention to be held in Kalamazoo. The convention recommended that the second Sunday in May be set for taking a collection for the State Sunday school work. The convention voted to have a rally day, time and place left to the executive committee.

Fifty dollars was voted for the year 1897 to be pledged by this county for the State Sunday school work.

The convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

OVERWORK—INDUCED—Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,



and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been laboring today had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much."—H. O. HISSON, Postmaster and Planter, Kimball, S. C.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S PILLS SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

A LIE WELL NAILED.

TRUTH IS ALWAYS ON THE SIDE OF SILVER.

A Sample of the Rot With Which the Gold Standard Advocates are Trying to Mislead the People of the West.

One of the clearest and strongest of recent writers in the cause of silver restoration is S. S. King of Kansas City, Kansas. He is the author of "A Few Financial Facts," "Sample Silver Bricks," and other works on economic questions. He writes mainly from the standpoint of the farmer, and shows in the most impressive way how agriculture, in nearly all its branches, has been crippled since 1873. "Sample Silver Bricks" is a most admirable little pamphlet, in which several lines of industry are taken up singly, and the shrinkage in values presented in a most vivid and striking way. The first is entitled "A Soft Brick," and it deals with the alleged prosperity that has blessed the American people since the adoption of the gold standard. It is so suggestive and instructive that it is well worthy of reproduction. Accordingly, it is given in full:

"When was silver demonetized? It never was demonetized. But when was it deprived of its full legal tender power? In 1873. What has happened since then? The greatest prosperity this country has ever seen. In 1873 Kansas had 2,100 miles of railroad, 375,000 people, and an assessed valuation of \$125,684,176. Now she has 8,844 miles of railroad, 1,500,000 people, an assessed valuation of \$337,501,722. This is only a sample brick. The whole country has enjoyed unparalleled prosperity since 1873."

"Mr. Charles S. Gleed, of Topeka, a prominent director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, recently contributed an elaborate gold-standard argument to the New York Bond Record, of which the above is an extract. The article, though applauded to the echo by the gold standard folks, and even admired by some of the silver men, is as false in its statement of fact, and as faulty in its conclusions, as the above extract will appear when examined. Mr. Gleed should use a harder brick than he uses. Who owns the 6,700 miles of railroad that have been built? Not the people generally of the United States, do they? Who do own them? If Mr. Gleed will investigate he will find, I apprehend, that somewhere from 90 to 100 per cent of the ownership of Kansas railroads is in the money centers of the east. The assessed values that he tells us have grown from 125,000,000 to 337,000,000 have fallen far short of the growth which he gives the population. He should amend his figures at once. Applying the simple rule of three, we have this formula: As 375,000 people (Kansas population in 1873) are to 1,500,000 people (Kansas population in 1895) so are 125,000,000 of assessed values (1873) to 500,000,000 of assessed values (the required amount in 1895). As Kansas has in 1895 337,000,000 of assessed values, instead of the 500,000,000, she should have according to Mr. Gleed's own figures, it follows that she is short 163,000,000 of assessed values. But inasmuch as Kansas is a typical Western state, in just the same condition as her sisters) though distressingly short in assessed values, is distressingly long on the interest bearing debts which Mr. Gleed's friends hold against her, it is not surprising that he is satisfied with the peculiar prosperity which he has discovered. If the reader will turn to pages 293 and 294 of the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1894, published under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, he will find, in the figures pertaining to the several classes of livestock and their values, an interesting refutation of Mr. Gleed's statement of fact.

Farm Animals of the United States.
Jan. 1, 1870. Jan. 1, 1895.
8,248,800 Horses 15,893,318
1,179,500 Mules 2,333,108
10,995,600 Milch Cows 16,594,629
15,388,500 Other Cattle 34,364,216
49,873,000 Sheep 42,294,664
26,751,400 Swine 33,892,708

102,516,800 Total No. 155,282,043
\$1,822,327,377 Total Value \$1,817,892,119

"This is a wonderful 'brick' of Mr. Gleed's. In the full flush of his unparalleled prosperity 155,000,000 farm animals in 1895 are worth less than 102,000,000 in 1870! Total number of farm animals increased 51 1/2 per cent. There should be a better demand now than then, because population has increased 79 per cent in the meantime. Our Bond Record man might do another sum thus: As 102,000,000 animals (the number in 1870) are to 155,000,000 animals (the number in 1895), so are \$1,822,000,000 (value in 1870) to \$2,768,000,000 (the required value in 1895). Hence it follows that as our value of farm animals in 1895 should be \$2,768,000,000 and is only \$1,817,000,000, we are short \$951,000,000, in spite of Mr. Gleed's 'unparalleled prosperity.' Let the reader impress upon his mind this little, simple object lesson.

Growth of farm animals represented thus:

1870. 1895.

Growth of farm animal values represented thus:

1870. 1895.

"It may be objected that an animal of small value cannot fairly be united with an animal of large value in thus combining their numbers and prices. That is true. But it must be noted that the large increase is in the larger animals, and computed separately, the shrinkage of values in proportion to

the world.

Such a while in an entirely non-commercial spirit we urge this work, we are now urged to believe that the people, in this particular, have been brought to their most sacred duty, that nearly all the eastern party leaders have fallen down in worship of the idol named gold, that they have seen busy in spreading false fears among the people, that we, as a nation, stand at the point of ruin, and now we are urged to believe that

So warned, while not advocating any partisan movement, we call upon our people not to be deceived, and to prepare, for the ensuing few months, bring no promise of relief, to resort to the peaceful exercise of that right which belongs to liberty-loving loyal men, to defend themselves against intolerable wrongs.

There is but one way to restore silver, and that is to restore it.

000,000 in smaller denominations, and up to the year 1853 all that had been minted was full legal-tender. Besides, we had actually used a very large amount of Spanish milled dollars, Mexican dollars and other foreign silver coins made legal-tender by law. The amount of our actual coinage is immaterial. There were many years during which we coined but little gold—in 1816 and 1817 none at all. From 1860 to 1879 we were doing our business almost exclusively with paper, and there was no more reason for the demonetization of silver than for that of gold. We did not do it because we had to send the most of our precious metals abroad to pay our debts.

We had just emerged from a great civil war. The whole nation was loaded down with debt. We were struggling toward a resumption of specie payments.

It made an enormous difference to us whether we resumed on the basis of both metals or only one.

The opponents of the silver movement, after exhausting every argument against it and in favor of the gold standard, almost invariably declare that they desire an international agreement to restore it. Here they absolutely surrender their case upon every question of principle. If we were all wrong upon this question, why should they want to restore silver by international agreement or in any other way?

But, they say, we cannot do it alone. How do they know? Wherever it has been tried it has proved a magnificent success.

When driven from their ground upon every point they have the effrontery to insist that we must be in accord with the monetary policy of England. What an argument is that for patriotic American citizens to make! And it is as weak in its logic as it is in its patriotism. To argue that "because the gold standard is good for creditor England, it is must be good for debtor America, is to confound all distinctions.

Our interests are directly the reverse.

It is high time for us to establish an American financial policy. We are in favor of a new declaration of independence. The soil of the American colonies was drenched in the blood of our sires in the great struggle for personal freedom. We appeal to the people of this country to emulate the spirit of their revolutionary ancestors, and resolve that no nation can subjugate us by military power, no nation shall subjugate us by the insidious power of wealth.

We wish to remind our fellow-countrymen that we also are citizens of the republic, proud of its past and solicitous for its future. We have no desire to force a policy upon it that will threaten its stability, injure its prosperity, or tarnish its fair fame. If an attack of that kind is ever made it will come from the money kings of the east, aping the ways and courting the favor of European nobles, princes and kings—never from us. We are for America against the world, and for the interests of the common people above every other consideration.

We believe that the complete restoration of silver will place us in close commercial touch with the silver-using nations of the earth, without in any way injuring our relations with those countries that adhere to the gold standard. That it will enormously increase our foreign exports, arrest the ruinous fall of prices, restore values, build up and invigorate the country on every line of industrial development, and bring back the prosperity that was lost by the vicious and unfeeling legislation of 1873.

We have no confidence that any international agreement can be reached within a reasonable time. We are unalterably opposed to letting the cause of silver restoration wither and die while awaiting for relief upon that line, and believe the United States should take the initiative.

We say that the United States is strong enough to settle this question alone. We have such confidence in the outcome that we are willing to stake our all upon the result, and we demand that a trial be made.

In conclusion, we desire to say to the friends of silver everywhere that as our opponents always act as a unit on this question, we should do the same. We should combine and raise means to spread the literature of money among the men of the eastern states; to send gifted missionaries there to expound the true faith, and to teach those people whence their financial salvation must come, so that when the great monetary panic shall again meet in this country, we shall be able to stand up as a unit, free of the ratio of 16 to 1, and be the solid rock to which the people will flock for the great producing power, and a restoration of the prosperity which even the mighty civil war could not destroy, but which, under the mismanagement of the interest classes, has prostrated the business of the world.

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There is but one way to restore silver, and that is to restore it.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kinschler, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

GROFF'S Rheumatic Cure

Is the only positive Cure known to the Medical Profession for the Cure of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Ovarian Neuralgia, Dismenorrhoea, Psoriasis, Scrofula, Liver and Kidney Diseases. A positive Cure effected in from 6 to 18 days.

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AN INSTANT CURE FOR COLIC

DR. BAYER'S COLIC CURE.

TOLEDO ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILWAY

TIME TABLE in effect April 21, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE ALMA

NORTH		SOUTH	
No. 1—11:40 a. m.	No. 2—7:29 a. m.	No. 3—1:32 p. m.	No. 4—7:32 p. m.
W. H. BENNETT, Agent, Toledo, Ohio.		V. S. HOLLENBECK, Agent, Alma.	

TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKOGEE R.V.

Leave Albany 11:40 a. m. for Detroit 12:10 p. m.
2:00 p. m. for Muskegon 4:10 p. m.
4:30 p. m. for Muskegon 6:40 p. m.
7:00 p. m. for Muskegon 9:10 p. m.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS, with all trains of D. G. Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT. NOV. 21, 1895.

LANSING & NORTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
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8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.

GOING NORTH

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
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GOING SOUTH

GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH	
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8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.

Evening train has no stop at Grand Rapids.

NOV. 21, 1895.

WEST MICHIGAN R.R.

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.
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8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH	
10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
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9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.

H. E. SEEVERS, Agent, Alma. GEO. DELAVES, Grand Rapids.